

MR. SHAW'S LOCKS THE PUBLIC FUNDS

Will at Once Place \$10,000,000
in Government Depositories
in Leading Cities.

TO REMAIN UNTIL JULY

Secretary Believes the Time Has Arrived to Give Aid to Legitimate Business.

BONDS ADVANCE IN PRICE

Federal Securities Higher, Though Proposed Action Was Not Generally Known to Brokers.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 734 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.

Secretary Shaw announced today that he would immediately make deposits aggregating \$10,000,000 in government depositories in several cities. This action has been expected since last September when Secretary Shaw's monetary emergency plan was first reported in the financial market.

Against very strong influences Secretary Shaw has stood out in refusal to go to the aid of more than one market when prices were inflated by reckless speculation. He has repeatedly declared that so soon as he was convinced the demands of legitimate business required assistance he would do what lay in his power. In his opinion that time has now arrived. The Secretary's action is explained by this official statement:

"In the month of February, just closed, the Treasury Department locked up about \$10,000,000 by deposit of government receipts over expenditures and \$5,000,000 by deposits of deposits of lawful money for redemption of national bank circulation over and above the actual redemption. For this reason the Secretary of the Treasury announced this evening that he would at once deposit \$10,000,000 of public funds in existing depository banks. These deposits will be made entirely in important centers, namely, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans.

"The deposits will be temporary only, and depository banks receiving them will be called upon to return the same on or about July 10. The deposit being of temporary character, the department will accept as security satisfactory bonds on a basis of ninety per cent of their value.

"Withdrawal of the deposits will be in anticipation of demands which will come at the crop moving season, when the Secretary will stand ready to relieve such stringency as may develop.

GOVERNMENT BONDS ADVANCE IN PRICE

Indications in Wall Street That Some Bankers Expected Secretary Shaw's Action.

Although Secretary Shaw's action in determining upon the deposit of \$10,000,000 public money in the banks was not generally known in Wall Street during the business hours yesterday, government bonds, which are usually the basis for security for public deposits, advanced sharply in the market prices, indicating it was thought, early knowledge of the contemplated action by some wide awake bankers.

The coupons of 4's of 1925 advanced 1/8, full price, to 129 1/2, 131 asked, while all other issues of government bonds were advanced from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent in price.

The regular weekly market of the National City Bank, made its appearance yesterday. It traverses at considerable length the making up of a lawful money for redemption of national bank circulation, over and above the actual redemption, and ends in a condition of affairs which is without precedent, and arises out of a strange and unusual working of the National City Bank.

"National banks deposited with the Treasury in the month of February \$1,148,000 legal tenders to provide for redemption of national bank notes. This extraordinary total was paid in almost wholly in the last week of February, and the demand fell almost entirely on the banks of New York city. It has been an important factor in the money market since that time for such an unusual deposit of legal tenders, a deposit far exceeding the \$3,000,000 monthly limit which ordinarily applies in the case of the retirement of national bank notes, is to be found in an interesting historical situation.

The National Bank act was passed February 25, 1863. It provided that banks chartered under it should exist for twenty years from the date of the act. Subsequently, June 3, 1864, the act was amended and the changes provided, among other things, that the charter of a bank should extend twenty years from the date of its organization. There had, however, in the meantime been a number of amendments, and the charters of all those banks expired twenty years from the date of the original act—that is, February 24, 1883.

"Many of those banks were again rechartered, and it therefore came about that the charters of some 250 banks expired February 24, 1903, and those charters were, in due course, extended. When a national bank is rechartered, the charter of the bank must, under the Act of July 12, 1882, retro to the expiration of the charter of the former charter within three years from the date of the expiration of that charter, and failing to do so, must, at the end of that three year period, deposit lawful money with the Treasury covering the amount of notes that have not yet come in for redemption.

"It thus happened that on February 24, some two hundred and fifty banks were compelled to deposit legal tenders to an amount equal to the outstanding notes issued by these banks, under their previous charters, which had been renewed three years before. This provision of the law, taken in connection with the fact that such a large number of charters were renewed on the same date, has led to the unprecedented withdrawal of lawful money with the Treasury covering the amount of notes that have not yet come in for redemption.

"The two great parties in the English House of Commons break into 'squabs.' Sir Charles Dilke thinks it probable. See to-morrow's SUNDAY HERALD.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

Fire yesterday were:
5:20 A. M., No. 324 Broadway; occupant Benjamin McChesney; damage \$75,000.
5:30 A. M., No. 225 West Twenty-seventh street; occupant Leon Cohen; damage \$25.
5:45 A. M., No. 377 West Forty-fifth street; occupant unknown; damage \$100.
7:10 A. M., No. 85 West Street; occupant Isaac H. H. H.; damage \$25.
8:20 A. M., No. 37 West Seventeenth street; occupant Anne Considine; damage \$100.
8:30 A. M., No. 72 West Twenty-third street; occupant Michael Sullivan; damage \$25.
8:40 A. M., No. 12 West Thirty-ninth street; occupant Eugene H. H.; damage \$100.
8:50 A. M., No. 72 West Twenty-third street; occupant Isaac H. H. H.; damage \$25.
9:00 A. M., No. 2132 Second avenue; occupant Louis H. H.; damage \$25.
9:10 A. M., No. 1257 Broadway; occupant Arthur H. H.; damage \$25.
9:20 A. M., No. 227 Seventh street; occupant Isaac H. H. H.; damage \$25.
9:30 A. M., No. 1257 Broadway; occupant Arthur H. H.; damage \$25.
9:40 A. M., No. 1257 Broadway; occupant Arthur H. H.; damage \$25.
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EDUCATORS' STRIKE METRIC APPLIED TO TONNAGE

University of North Dakota
Urges Passage of Litter-
tauer Bill.

WOULD BE A BLESSING

Strong Plea from Minnesota Business and Professional Men Received in the House.

METRIC APPLIED TO TONNAGE

Authorities Prove Decimal System Easily Adapted to Measurements of Ship's Capacity.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 734 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.,
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Educators throughout the country are being heard from by members of Congress in regard to the Litter-tauer bill, providing for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by the government after July 1908. Webster Merrill, President of the University of North Dakota, is one of the latest who has placed himself on record in support of legislation to this end. In a letter to representative Gronna, of North Dakota, he says:

"I shall be pleased personally if you shall see your way clear to support the bill introduced by Representative L. A. Litter-tauer providing for the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures in the departments of the government. The metric system possesses so many points of advantage over the system of weights and measures at present in use that it would be a great national blessing if its general use could be assured. This, however, is likely to be done only gradually. Its adoption, however, by the departments of the government will give it an impetus to the teaching of the general system in our public schools and its eventual adoption for general use."

Mr. Gronna has presented this letter in the house, and it has been referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, which is now considering the bill. Representative Stevens, of Minnesota, has received a strong plea for the metric system, in the shape of a petition bearing the names of many citizens of St. Paul. Among them is that of J. W. Olsen, Superintendent of Public Construction, of the city of St. Paul, who is a business man and professional man and others. This is only one of a large number of petitions sent to the committee, and it is believed that the others, the petitioners pray for legislation making the use of the metric system compulsory.

DOES NOT EFFECT PUBLIC. As has been stated before, the Litter-tauer bill does not contemplate any compulsion upon manufacturers, business men or individuals who will be in any way obliged to change their standard of measurement. It merely provides that the government shall buy machinery by the metric rather than by weight or measure, and that the government departments which will be affected are without exception in favor of the metric system.

The question was recently asked whether the metric system could be easily applied to the measurement of tonnage. The answer was in the affirmative. It was pointed out that this measurement is prescribed by the marine regulations, and that the metric system would result from the attempted change to the metric. From an authoritative source it was obtained this answer to the question:

"The register ton is an ambiguous and arbitrary term, misinterpreted for the following reasons:—The register ton is not a weight at all, but a unit of volume. To use the name of a unit of weight obviously conduces to misunderstanding. In view of the use of the word 'tonnage' without qualification the term is ambiguous, as tonnage might refer to long tons, short tons or metric tons. Even regarding the register ton as a unit of volume (100 cubic feet), it differs from the volume of a ton weight of any commodity. Neither does the register ton represent the weight of a ship's cargo in any kind of a ton. It differs from the volume ton, known as the shipping ton, which is the United States forty cubic feet, and in England forty-two cubic feet. It also differs from the important marine ton, known as the displacement ton (35.32 cubic feet).

"The register ton is computed from the contents of the hold, and numerous factors enter into the results and numerous deductions being made. Therefore only an expert can understand definitely what the term really means.

AN AMERICAN STANDARD. "If the metric system were adopted a fair system of measurement for all countries would seem to be the number of cubic meters between the ship's line of displacement without cargo, and her maximum displacement. The cubic meter, would be especially available in view of the fact that a cubic meter of water weighs a metric ton and is equal to the displacement ton.

"As nearly all the countries of the world have adopted the metric system, it would seem to be an ideal basis for uniting all the various tons now in use, such as the long ton, short ton, gross ton, the shipping ton, the displacement ton, and the United States, freight ton, register ton and the displacement ton. That such a simplification is desirable for any reason the special interests involved desire to retain the present register ton, measurements could be made in and computed in metric, and the result divided by 2.83, which would give the tonnage in register tons of 100 cubic feet. It is already done in accordance with official instructions with English ships measured in metric. I think you will find the question of an international standard of register tonnage is unsettled, and I am sure that we all feel in the interests of commerce and trade that the question cannot be settled until it is settled right, and that is on the basis of a world standard."

HIS HANDS NOT INTOXICATED.

Central Park Lamp-lighter Leads a Policeman a Weird Night Chase on a Telephone Wire.

Frank Muntz, a Central Park lamp-lighter, became a light-rope walker last night, and the two transverse roads at Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets were dark as a result.

Policeman Mulvey, of the Central Park squad, noticed that the streets were dark and set out in search of Muntz, who usually had all the lamps lighted early.

Following along the Eighty-fifth street road, Mulvey saw the figure of a boy suspended in mid-air about twenty feet above the road. The figure was clinging to a telephone wire and "walking hand over hand" across the road from one side to the other.

Would Cut in Two the Stock Tax

Assemblyman Ezra P. Prentice Says It Produces a Quarter of the State's Revenues.

REDUCES IT FROM \$2 TO \$1

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.) ALBANY, N. Y., Friday.—Reduction in the stock transfer tax from \$2 in each transaction of one hundred shares to \$1 is contemplated in a bill introduced today by Ezra P. Prentice, of New York city. Mr. Prentice takes the ground that the tax is unjust and that it is yielding receipts which have proved much greater than were expected.

"The stock tax has been raising twice as much money as was expected," said Mr. Prentice. "When the bill was being considered last year it was estimated that it would produce three or four millions of dollars. For the eight months ending January 31 the tax amounted to \$4,320,000. At this rate it will amount to \$18,720,000 for the year. The tax, therefore, amounts to about one-fourth of the entire State taxes, and it is manifestly unjust to raise so large a proportion from one business or from one small set of men."

"It was argued last year that the capital invested in connection with the business of the stock exchanges amounted to \$200,000,000 or \$400,000,000; that is, excluding the value of the stocks bought and sold and including the value of assets on the exchanges, money deposited in the city to cover stock transactions, &c.; that this capital was substantially increased, and that therefore the imposition of a tax was proper. Even admitting the arguments of those who favor the tax, it is apparent that the tax is not necessary to raise the required sum of money."

In spite of the demonstration which was made at the annual dinner of the business interests of the State, the republican leaders of the Legislature are inclined to take the view that Governor Higgins has expressed and refuse to touch the law until it has had a further trial.

POSE AS ANOTHER STREET CLEANING

TO GET CITY JOB INQUIRY NEXT WEEK

E. H. Pierce Arrested, Accused of Fraud on Municipal Service Board.

WAS PAID FOR HIS TROUBLE

Charged with Saying He Was Lee Curtis and Did So Well That Curtis Was Appointed.

Charged with having passed a Civil Service examination in the name of another, for which he was paid and as a result of which the other man was enabled to obtain a position, Edward H. Pierce was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Magistrate Stelnert in the Tombs Court, and in default of bail was sent to the Tombs.

Assistant District Attorney Lockwood, who appeared to prosecute Pierce, said the arrest was important, and while he declined to disclose all the information at his command said there were ramifications which might reveal wholesale frauds of the same kind.

Lee Curtis, whose address is not given, was appointed from the eligible list two weeks ago to the position of axeman in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. Just how any suspicion that all was not right was aroused is not known, but some one took the pains to compare some of the writings with that on the examination papers which gave him his standing on the eligible list.

This examination he took on August 17, 1904. It was found the writings were entirely different, and one of the clerks discovered that the penmanship on the examination papers bore a striking resemblance to that of Lee Curtis, who is an axeman in the same department in the Brooklyn Bureau.

Mr. Spencer, secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Board, made an inquiry, as a result of which he took Curtis before Mr. Lockwood. To him, it is said, Curtis confessed that, wishing to pass an examination for a position in the city, he had written the examination papers, and he did so, with the result that his percentage was so high that Curtis' name was placed on the eligible list. For this Curtis said, he paid Pierce just how much could not be learned.

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PALISADES GUARDIANS

FIGHT QUARRYMEN

Hearing Next Wednesday on Bill to Preserve Scenery on Hudson Above Historic Cliffs.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.) ALBANY, N. Y., Friday.—Decisive action in the fight to save the scenery on Hudson's west bank, between the Palisades and Stony Point, from destruction by a quarry, will take place today at a hearing on the Walworth bill by the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly at Albany next Wednesday. The Assembly bill was lately introduced by Assemblyman Walworth, following the introduction of a precisely similar bill in the Senate by Senator Carpenter on January 11.

The two bills are designed to extend the powers of the original Palisades Commission to acquire property for the extension of the Palisades park north of the Palisades, where the Palisades end, to the State Reservation at Stony Point. The law which created the original commission empowered that body to acquire land on the Palisades only. Since the quarrymen were ousted there they have attacked the Palisades from the north, and have practically destroyed one of the most beautiful features of that landmark.

There is considerable opposition in the Senate to the Carpenter bill, due to the efforts of the quarrymen. That opposition has extended to the Assembly, where considerable lobbying has been done by the quarry interests during the last ten days.

MORE CITY MONEY

FOR ULSTER WATER

Blanket Amendment to McClellan Act Which Would Mulct the City for Many Expenses.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.) ALBANY, N. Y., Friday.—Disputed with the numerous bills already introduced to make it impossible for New York city to obtain an increased supply of water from Catskills without paying all claims that the residents of Ulster county are able to raise, Mr. Fowler, of Ulster, today introduced a new measure which is in the nature of a blanket amendment to the McClellan Water Supply act.

It provides for indemnities to the towns there for any damage done by laborers, to be paid by New York city, that the city shall provide proper protection during the construction, that the city shall provide practically a new sewerage system for Kingston and make provision for the payments to be made for property needed by the city.

WAS HIGGINS THE TARGET?

Those at Albany Reporters' Dinner Regarded Newburg Shifts as Aimed at the Governor.

STAYED TOGETHER

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.) ALBANY, N. Y., Friday.—Republican State officials and political leaders are discussing with great interest to-day the speeches which were made by E. B. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, and District Attorney Jerome at the annual dinner of the Legislative Correspondents' Association last night. The occasion brought together some of the most conspicuous figures in the controversy which are agitating both the republican and democratic parties.

Governor Higgins sat on one side of the president of the association at the guests' table and Mr. Odell on the other. Next to Mr. Odell sat Speaker Wadsworth, whose table the chairman had not met since his election as Speaker over Mr. Odell's candidates. Former Judge Judge Herlick sat on the left of the president. Other democrats who attended the dinner were District Attorney Jerome, Senator Grady and Senator McCareen. William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee and a leader in the fight against Mr. Odell; John F. O'Brien, Lieutenant Governor Bruce, N. V. French and many of the heads of State departments were present.

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CUTS DOWN AMOUNT

COMPANY MAY LOAN

Banks and Trust Organizations Affected by Lupton Amendment in Banking Law.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.) ALBANY, N. Y., Friday.—Important amendments to the banking law relative to the amount a banking or trust company may loan an individual or company are proposed in a bill introduced this morning by Mr. Lupton. The bill provides that no bank or trust company shall make a loan exceeding one-tenth part of its capital stock actually paid in and surplus. It also provides that a trust company or bank may loan a sum not exceeding forty per cent of its capital stock actually paid in and surplus, or security worth at least fifteen per cent of such capital and surplus.

The bill also provides that a loan may be made not to exceed thirty per cent of such capital and surplus upon security worth at least fifteen per cent more than the actual value of the security. Another provision is that in no event shall the total liability of any person, or corporation, or partnership, or company, or the actually paid in capital stock and surplus.

NO ACCOUNTING FROM S.P.C.A.

Attorney General Mayer Denies Application of Arthur Turnure, as Society is Doing Work Itself.

(SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.) ALBANY, N. Y., Friday.—Attorney General Mayer today denied the application of Arthur Turnure that an action be instituted under the code of civil procedure to require the officers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of New York city to render an accounting, giving as his reason the fact that the Board of Managers is engaged in reforming the conditions as contained in the charter of the society.

General Charles F. Roe, of the Board of Managers of the society, has written the Attorney General a letter to the charges, in which he, in part, said:—"The questions raised in this application are already receiving the attention of the Board of Managers of the society and will be solved, and any reforms found necessary or desirable will be instituted from within the society."

SULLIVAN'S TRAINER ACCUSED.

Man Once Worth \$50,000 Charged with Larceny of \$2.

Christian Weinberg, a former trainer of John L. Sullivan, and once prosperous, was arrested on Thursday charged with the larceny of goods valued at \$2 from a Sixth avenue department store.

Weinberg is fifty years old, and gave his address as No. 140 West Thirty-fourth street, where he told the police he was employed as a coachman. Weinberg, the police say, once was worth more than \$50,000.

SHOTS AFTER A "GAM."

Visiting a Fellow Seaman on a Liner, Henry Schahm Is Fired on by a Customs Inspector.

There was a pitched battle in the neighborhood of the North German Lloyd's Mediterranean dock in Hoboken early yesterday morning, the participants being H. Schahm, a watchman on the dock, and two men in a boat who were supposed to be trying to smuggle something ashore from the Prinzessin Irene, lying at the dock.

No casualties were reported, but the sound of firearms caused the crew of the liner and caused much excitement. An hour later William Carson, a night customs inspector, detected Henry Schahm in the act of climbing out through a coal port in the ship's side and arrested him. Carson saw a small boat under the bow of the ship about midnight, and he at once put out from shore in his own boat, and drawing a revolver compelled the men to row him ashore. He took them to a police station, where they gave the names of August Klos and Hermann Baren. No evidence of smuggling was found upon them and they were released.

It was an hour later when Schmidt, the watchman, saw two men in a boat in nearly the same position. He called upon them to come ashore, and when they began to row away fired at them. The shot was returned, and the firing on both sides kept up until the boat was out of sight. Schahm was seen coming out of the coal port about two o'clock, getting into a small boat, he surrendered, and explained that he had merely been visiting a fellow seaman, with whom he had swapped stories until the hour was so late he was ashamed to go ashore in the ordinary way.

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